## THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR

Mr. Beecher's Church, Associations and Defence.

EVIDENCES OF HIS GENIUS

Peculiar Characteristics of the . Corporation.

THE POWER OF MONEY.

Philosophical Reflections on the Great Trial.

Every Sabbath makes Mr. Beecher's church a greater superstition. The suit in which he is the de endant has dragged on so cautiously and tediously that the minds of men are diverted from the persons and principals to the whole institutions around which such strange and extreme people

At first sight the visitor to Brooklyn is disappointed both with Plymouth church and the uses in which its dignituries reside. Columbia street, which runs along the parapet of Brooklyn eights, leaving enough space between it and the scarp of the East River for a row of houses and back yards, contains the two residences of the famous pulpit orator. One of these houses is a painted rame, a sort of bright pink color, which has been raised and enlarged since Mr. Beecher made it his nome and study. There he lived in the earlier years of his ministration in Brooklyn, when some of his children were bables. His present dwelling is a brown stone house, not particularly roomy or ornamental. The average good residence in New England character belongs to all Brooklyn. The generally wide streets, lined with shade trees; the abundant white frame cottages and frame mansions, set at random, gable end to the street, with porticoes and verandas, and green and white shutters, are very suggestive of life in New Haven, Hartford or Worcester. Even the brown stone house of Brooklyn has a minor, humbler look. In such a brown stone house Mr. Beecher nas his home. From the rear there is

A NOBLE VIEW OF THE BAY, the East River, the profile of New York Island and the shores of Jersey, extending far off to the soft line of the Orange Mountains. Probably no spot in the world affords a scene, under generally clear skies, or such variety and strength. The granitic tints of American scenery abound in land and water. The pay itself has something of the color melted rock. The changing seasons variously affect this animated scene; in spring and summer bringing out the foliage, in autumn making this foliage gold and crimson and in winter mantling all the vista with snow. The street running be ore Beecher's door is not an overron thoroughlare and is generally very still. He can look down from his windows on the incessant panorama of human activity and the shifting of the tides, and discover illustrations almost infinite for his sermons and writings. Only the whistling of the steamers, mellowed by distance, penetrates to his study. He is as quiet on the shores of the East River as Mr. Tennyson, his contemporary, hidden away in his seacoast home on the Isle of Wight.

A very short distance from this house on a transverse street is the celebrated Plymouth church. It is plain and almost forbidding in appearance. A slight touch of satire might liken it to a warehouse or a brewery. Built of red brick, with a rather crouching roof, its great depth alone suggests the call upon its capacity People in the neighborhood say that it has raised the price of real estate around it, and not the least of the peculiarities of this church and society is the identification of pecuniary and moral values. The income of the corporation or society is always reterred to in the same breath with a enlogy upon the moral influence of the preaching and praying

"Plymouth church is a power, sir." exclaims the Brooklynite. "It is rich, sir. MR. BEECHER IS A WONDERFUL MAN,

out even without nim Plymouth church would get along. They can raise money in that congregation for anything they please. Beecher only has to mention it, and all the hands of his hearers go to their pockets. They built the Howard University, Herbert Spencer, and whenever old Plymouth feels

Being without metropolitan institutions, saving only a navy yard and a graveyard. Brooklyn has become known to outer mankind principally by Mr. Beecher's name. His ubiquity, spontaneity and activity, his position before the lecture luceums-where he has a lame no man, native or Jonn R. Gongh, the temperance orator-and his tertifity with the pen, handling all classes of subfrom polemics to politics, and in a great variety of publications, have established him as a marked American. He has appeared to the world as the embodiment of American processes of thought and assertion. His tireless expression has grown more vivid and brilliant coming of age, like a superb sunset, such as we see over the Ches-apeake or Albemarie Sound, where the day which mocks all its pathway during the day. Consistency, too, has been the apparent attribute of all this expression, and the preacher, growing steadily more liberal, has omitted that portion of age when, with the wearing out of the tissues and the sense of infirmity, the most dauntless spirit is apt to repine and regard the buoyant visions of youth and middle age with scepticism.

At sixty-lour so youthful is this man that his enemy described him in court the other day as a "povish person." At sixty-four, in sight of his three score and ten-the allotted period of manhe is still called a gallant. Something in this high vitality and abundance of learning and love suggests the poet's fiction of Faust, translated in his professor's study from age to youth and sallying forth under the spell of beauty.

The charge to which Mr. Beecher has been subfected for two years or more, and the portion of time antedating this exposure, when he was under the threat and apprehension of it, have enormously stimulated his sensibilities and the talents which give them expression. The extent of his culpability is not now under consideration. but he admits that in the entanglement and misapprehension of that time he suffered keenly-Mouiton says he advised Mr. Beecher before this scandal became public to seek renef by a more sevoted attention to his clerical work. There is little doubt that this advice, wnether given or not, was adopted by the ciergyman, and if his congregation are at this moment rallying around him with a spirit unequailed in commercial society, it is because they have seen the past two or three years a

DEEPER PIETY AND AFFECTION in their paster, springing from his anguish. His Ityle of preaching, emotional and personal, rises or falls in power according to his own experi-His literary faculties are inferior to his pulpet use of them, and nothing that he has written, save, perhaps, some of those touching and auomzing letters to Moulton, which seemed exhaled from the lava of a soul in eruption, will give an idea of the same man pacing the floor of is pulpit when completely aroused and throwing pif a torrent of thoughts, emotions, lancies and illustrations which mock any spiritual medium's fluency. A strength, delicacy, daring and sympathy run together, harnessed to the rattling chariot of his theme. He seems to be a LV mg encyclopædia of human nature; his vocabulary is bull and rich; all that he says aplears to express something that we have unconsciously lel, but needed the art to grasp and enjoy.

When Mr. Beecher preached at Indianapolis,

where he isid the foundation of his great reputation, he was much the same kind of man he continues to be. Mr. Joan D. Defrees, atterwards Congressional Printer, was then publishing a political newspaper, and he requested Mr. Beconer to contribute, for a small salary, a rural and norticultural department. This was one of the first columns of the kind published in the West, in its preparation the preacher was led to a class of reading which has been of the greatest service to him for the floral figures and innotes with which he adorns his discourses. It was at Indianapolis that the old negro lived from whom Mrs. Stowe is said to have derived her conception of CNCLE TOM.

UNCLE TOM.

That book was attributed at the time of its pub-

derived her conception of

ENCLE TOM.

That book was attributed at the time of its publication to Mr. Beacher, and to this day some of the Southern political leaters noid Beacher responsible for it. The publisher of that story, Dr. Gamaitel Bailey, more resembled Mr. Beacher than any of his colleagues in the anti-slavery work. Bailey had the first takent of personally conclining the slave-holders, whose institution he combared. He was Mr. Beacher's equal as a host, companion and teacher, and his superior in real delicacy. It is curious to follow into their seque political and accian reformers of this class. Dr. Bailey introduced to the jubic in that one weekly sheet the two most widely-read authors in America, Mrs. Stowe and Mrs. Southworth. When the latter had accomplished aer reputation with Uncle Tom she took to another market her subsequent story of "Dred; or the Dismai Swamp." Inte Fra did not long survive its founder's decease. Its chief clerk, James Clephane, has been a leading member of what is called the Washington. While clerk, James Clephane, has been a leading member of what is called the Washington. While the Baileys have thus been distributed back to plain commercial society the Beechers are still on the pioneer line of real or supposed reforms, righting every imaginable evil and crowding human nature up on the infinite.

Henry Ward Beecher has insensibly precipitated the issue, which had been slowly gathering force, of pure science vs. severe orthodox rengion. Entitled in the proper line of real or supposed reforms, righting every imaginable evil and crowding human nature up on the infinite.

Henry Ward Beecher has insensibly precipitated the issue, which had been along the respective of his Culrability in the scriptures and their illustrations from science. This divided allegiance has been maintained with very considerable success of Mr. Beecher, his overwhelming talent concealing his iniogical position. In almost every city of the North a pulpit immator has grow up on his plan. In Chicago there

hereafter religion must take its own side of the street, while science demands the whole of the opposite pavement.

THE POSITIVE, OR COMTE, SCHOOL is dissatisfied with Mr. Beecher, even more than the ditra-orthodox school. He poears to have retreated into orthodoxy, and has in a formal letter recently resubscribed his adherence to the cardinal texts of his former sect, while still obstinate against revival preaching, human depravity and future punishment.

There is a belief in Brooklyn that the surrounding orthodox churches will no longer exchange members on credentials with Plymouth, but this carnot be proved until an occasion arises to test it. While very many clergymen have attended the trail, only Edward Seconer, his brother, and the assistant pastor (haliday) have given the direct support of their clerical office to the delendant. The production in Court of the Storrs letter has given a sort of legal recognition to the half smothered disputes, or rather condness, between Storrs and Beecher and their respective adherents. More than thus it is claimed in Brooklyn that the Episcopal, Catholic and Presoyterian churches are receiving from the scandal accessions of membership. While proceeding to the Court one morning, about a fortinght ago, the writer encountered one of the humber rectors of an Episcopal congregation, and asked him it he could perceive that the scandal trail had any uiterior religious influence. He replied about as follows:—

"I think that this scandal trail had any uiterior sets."

"I think that this scandal had in the earlier stages a very pernicious influence. For some time it seemed that satau was loose in the world. Immoral iterature, prints, anecdotes and every manner of vieness received a stimula ion from it. But the later effects have been rather encouraging to law and morals. The judicial strictness of the trial itself has competied a general respect for authority. There is a hope and being that whoever is the injurer in this contest will be punished with rigor. Besides, the laxity of reigious teaching, partly arising out of over liberal politics, has been corrected. Heads of lamilles, wives and young men are beginning to want their reigion strong and unadulterated. After the triumph of the Union arms in the war, everybody seemed to be going crazy. Spiritualism, women's rights, children's rights, even the rights of draught animals, were brought upon the rostrum, and we appeared to be driving the Republic into a chaos of experiments, never attempted by any great government single the Revolution of 1845 in Europe. I can see that our churches are attended by a quieter class of parishioners. Hard times in business is also a great corrective of the looseness of the long flush times we have had." "I think that this scandal had in the earlier

Mr. Theodore Tilton will probably quit the stand, to the general relief of everybody interested in this case, about Wednesday rext. It is impossible to come to any decision as to whether he has helped or hurthis cause; but he has been an uninteresting without the first day or two he was out of spirits, and looked the picture two he was out of spirits, and looked the picture of affliction and sensitiveness. Then he railied, and for two or three cays was a rather strong, picturesque narrator or facts and pnenomena generally. After that his less attractive qualities came forth, and the interminable cross-examination he received made him something of a bore. On the whole he was in a rather pithable situation as his own witness, and yet it would be hard to settle upon the particular spot where he was weak or confused.

as also own witness, and yet it would be hard to settle upon the particular spot where he was weak or confused.

Mr. Evarts as a cross-examiner has the same defect he showed as an orator. There is no compact of the profix interforgation. It goes on and on with great industry and patience, but there are no dividing places in it. Everything in the domain or human observation is taken up and ransacked. Some of the attendant lawyers have passed the critisism that Mr. Beecher's delence was not well enough digested before it began, so that it could be used on Tilton by a few crushing strokes, laying him open, entanging him, and then directing the jury to the hollowness of himself and his charges. Toward the close of the week a singular piece of evidence was brought forward by the instrumentantly of Mrs. Tilton. Theodore, in one of ms vargarious meois, had found nothing better to do than write a composition called the "frue Story," and leaving this around in places in swine carried off a part of it. This Mr. Evarts produced, out before he had used it in its efficiency the coud snap came and the Court adjourned over from Thursday to Monday. This kind of documentary testimony is exceedingly vexatious to spectators, for nobody knows exactly what reliance is to be placed on such a loquactous set of people.

MR. BEECHER'S ANGUISH AND MR. TILTON'S Roman leaving the grade the emotional school in the minds of sensible persons. Even Flank Moniton has got some of the smatter of this trial will be to greatly degrade the emotional school in the minds of sensible persons. Even Flank Moniton has got some of the smatter of this strial will be to greatly degrade the emotional school in the common heirloom of markind is exceedingly and the common heirloom of markind is exceeding and the common heirloom of markind is exceeding and the comm

nant? as it it were a thing of high antiquity and the common heirloom of mankind is exceedingly amusing. That such a strewd business man as Mr. Bowen should be found signing sentimental treaties, solemily sealed and delivered, gives great surprise to everybody out of Brooklyn.

The MERALD reporter endeavored tast week to find Mr. Bowen and ascertain from him whether he expected to be called as a witness in this cause. He not only refused to be interviewed, but refused to admit the reporter. Projoung mystery covers his side of the case, but the growing belief is that he will be summoned by the delence, and that his testimony on the whole will be useful to Mr. Becener's vindication.

o Mr. Beecher's vindication.
Last week one of the HeralD writers sounded
fr. Demas Barnes on this subject, Mr. Barnes
ras the defendant in a fibel suit which Mr. Bowen
rought against him, and appeared to prosecute
twith his sons grouped around him. Mr. Barnes

BOWEN BADLY TREATED. "I do not think that Henry C. Bowen has been properly considered by the press and people. He has occupied in this case an inofensive attitude properly considered by the press and people. He has occupied in inis case an inoffensive attitude toward both principals, and yet the public persists in beheving that he has laid back befind this scandai and ineited it. That impression was industriously disseminated from this city as an offset to another scandal, in which none of these parties figured. The article which appeared in my paper and aroused Mr. Bowen's anger was an oversight and an offence, and I told him at once when he brought the suit against me that he was entitled to a legal retraction and apology in court, and that he wome get it, and that, arthermore, I believed that was all he wanted. "I do not believe," continued Mr. Barnes, "that Mr. Bowen had any mercenary motives in bringing that suit, and I rather admire the man for standing up for the character of his lamily, for whom as has carned a large fortune. I understand that the Independent newspaper, notwithstanding at his controversy, is still as prosperous as when become and filton were working on it. Of course there is a laystery surrounding Mr. Bowen's relation to these people, but that relation seems to me to have come about naturally between publishers and contributors, and to call for no more centure than a cheatrical manager would receive it two of the sectors got into a domestic scandai about the whe of one of them."

MUTAL FIRIARD NUMBER TWO.

The artist Frank Carpender, is expected to

The artist Frank Carpenter, is expected to testify when Mr. Titton quits the stand. Carpenter

YESTERDAY'S SERMON. DEPARTURE FROM THE OLD PATHS OF CHRIS-

TIANITY. As early as ten o'clock yesterday morning the tide of church-going Brooklynites set strongly in the direction of Plymouth church. Fifteen minutes before the hour of commencing service the seats and aisles were filled. Precisely at half-past ten Mr. Beecher ascended the platform and took his seat. He looked pale, but subsequently regained his wonted color under the warmth of en thusiasm with which he imbued his discourse. The choir, Miss Lazar soprano, rendered the "Praises of God" and the excellent chorus with fine effect. The pastor then offered the prayer, thanking God for deliverance from fear and trouble, and asking that we be brought to the realization of peace and happiness through the spirit of Christ. He prayed that the blessings of God might descend on all who were then present; that their services of prayer and song might be acceptable and their houses be filled with gladness. He then read. with great feeling, Psalm Ixxiil., commencing, "Truly, God is good to Israel," &c. The 199th hymn was then sung with much vigor by the congregation. In the prayer which tollowed he prayed that there may be no more doubt among men as to the knowledge of His divire law, but that they may be imbued with wisdom from on high; that all the churches in this great city may be enlightened, that they may draw men to them that the preaching shall be from on high, and that the blessed time shall come when there will be no more idols, no more superstition, no more injustice and no more oppression, but when all men shall be filled with the knowledge of God, and the world shall be filled with His glory.

Mr. Beecher read for his text Jeremiah vi., 16:-"Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye on the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and you shall find rest for your souls," and Jeremiah xviii.. 15:--"Because my people have forgotten me, sacrificing in vain, and stumbling in their ways, in ancient paths, to walk by them in a way trodden." The word "path," as used in the Scriptures, is equal to our word "road," with which we have been so tamiliar from childhood. The condition of society was indicated by the state of preservation in which the paths or roads were kept. Well kept roads were then a mark of progress and an indication of well regulated government. In Palestine still paths are traversed instead of roads. In ancient times it often happened that roads. In ancient times it often happened that these paths were washed away by floods, neglected and forgotten, and men went stumbling in their ways, it was so in the paths of a religious life. The analogy is very easy of interpreting. We find the Word of God full of pathways, and the walks are equal to social, moral and political belies. In the Old Tes ament the term paths often refers to physical habits, such as works, fighting, sieeping and with all that the body does. It also refers to the established rules and taws governing society; also to the regulation and carriage of man's amental condition; of his thoughts, and specially to his works—to all habits, in lact, regulated by laws and customs. It is in this view that he would point out the way to keep in the old ways, the methods which have proved beneficial to mankind and which still stand strong for man's benefit. These ways, which had been an incitement to our growth and development, he would hold last to. These should not be cast off, for is there nothing analogous between the so-ving of the grain in the ground and the reaping of the wheat in the harvest. Are we not to take into account a wise progressiveness? We are not in the world to hold on to anything that relards; but we are here to relain that which has proved to be beneficial until that which his more beneficial has these paths were washed away by doods, beneficial until that which is more beneficial ha

the world to hold of to anything that retards; but we are here to relain that which has proved to be beneficial until that which has proved to be beneficial until that which has proved to be beneficial until that which is more beneficial has been found. There is something in our Yankee mation which breathes much of contempt for the IDRA OF CLINGING TO OLD THINGS.

We want that which is new in all things, we have a new continent, and we had no such institutions as are to be found in old Rome or in the medieval ages. We are all new, it is neid, and stand out prominently in bright contrast to the imperfections of the nations and tastitutions of the past. Yet we are not haif as new or as perfect as we think. We have imported many ideas from Greece, from Syria, from Rome, and our thoughts and experiences of thousands of years gone by. Our institutions are not new, therefore, they are an adaptation. We are not baif so wise as we take ourseives to be. But such is the spirit of American life it will not admit of the idea that it, has borrowed from the past. There are so many new processes and inventions and progress continuously revolving that we are apt to glorily ourselves with the idea that we don't belong to the old ages. We too often imagine that the sun and moon should bow down and worship us.

We are Protto of OUR NEWSPAPERS and the progress which has been made during the last fity years in activity in scientific discovery. Those revelations have set on fire the imaginations of young men, who tell you that old things are pa sing away. The young man is doubting, then, the social and moral resuit of the past experience. There are those who are doubtful of the wisdom of the old social usages. They thirst for a large and a better way. They would spoak as if the experiences of ages were not of benefit; as though a truth learned one is not learned orever, it is this doubt and uncertainty which leads thany to throw general distrust on religion and its teachings. They have the office of the past experience in the own of

truth learned once is not learned loreyer. It is this donot and uncertainty which leads thany to throw general distrust on religion and its teachings. They near so much donot as to the moral power or religion that distrust is engendered in teem, and distrust is as langerous as unbelief. If you take away confidence in man you destroy the lower of religion. The changes of religious belief in the young effect the most injurious results, because they have larger concerts than they have intellects, and as they don't know much about religion. Or anything else, they treat the Church with indifference. Rather than have the Church go out of their way they will go ent of its way. There is a tendency on the part of thousanes to draw away from the teachings of religious sects. To teach that which is reignously anapted for the civilization of head in moral relations and vital to civilization is none the less authorized because it may not be an instituted revelation. Common schools are wise and indispensable, but he did not think it was essential to say they were commanded by the Bible. Things that are necessary are just as certainly ordained of God as if they were laid down in the record. The declaration of God in adaptation of the trath of revelation is just as strong as in the written word. But because men see changing relations they say that old truths are dying out, and they tion is just as strong as in the written word. But because men see changing relations they say that old truths are dying out, and they are abandoning all convictions, all virtues, all manhood. You will find that these views nave also their illustrations in the paths of literature. There is a tendency to give up the old faith in art and journalism. The educated mind of England, Germany, France and America in literature, history and science is

and journaism. The educated mind of England, Germany, France and America in Herature, history and science is Tending away promoted in the old Christianity taught and old custom without pailosophic grounding. It is the genius and tendency of the young and the rising generation. Men lose sight of the fact that Christianity is the leaven given by God to the ages. Wittout that men are driven out into that outer space. Mr. Beecher then anitided to the partisanship which existed among sects, saying he would not circumscribe Cartistianity, but he would call attention to the moral and social bearings of changes from one sect to another. You can teach a man much more easily how to dress and how to turnish a house (because that affects his material nature) than you can teach him to be just and notine than you can teach him to be just and notine the section of the moral self-respect. It is following in the steps on which you rose that you rise still higher. A child's primer, from which he has learned his alphabet, may be thrown away, but it does not follow that its contents have been lost. The ilphabet was just as indispensable to isanc Newton at flity years of age as it was to him at nye years. It is not sale for a man to step out until he knows where he is about to step. It is better for a heatnen to have the restraining indu-

is something of a young clergyman in appearance—a stoutan man, under the middle age, with a rather duil countenance. He aiso is an author, and ne held a very intimate relation with the government during Mr. Lincoin's presidency. He is an old and close friend of Tilton, with woom he co-operated as a contributor and to whose good offices he probably owes the opportunity to occome an inhabitant of the White House. His testimony with the direct upon the subject matter of the scondal confirmint Tilton's position, and the edort will be direct upon the subject matter of the scondal confirmint Tilton's position, and the edort will be made to overthrow his reputation in reliability as well as sagacity. Mrs. Carpenter, his wire, may also be called.

In our works the winter state for her summer residence at Narraganeatt, when the not called the witness, and is a sweet-tempered motherly little lady, somewhat like her nusband in enjoyment of life and charitable consideration for the importance of the called to relate to conversations with the month of the and charitable consideration for the importance of the summer residence at Narraganeatt, when the number of the individual of Mr. Tilton's will, our work of the large o Church that has got the living epistle that will cause men to seek it.

He concluded his sermon by a reference to the work of scientists, as an auxiliary in the development of the things of nature that all might blend harmoniously in the greater glory of God. There could or should be no conflict between the Church and scientists, despite the affected price and concert of men who pretend to doubt the existence of God and scoff at divine revelation. The confact had always been between the flesh man and the spirit man, any any human reasoning that attempted to obliterate the truths of that antagonism by elevating the material and belitting the divine spirit which was implicated in man was degrading and dangerous to the foundation of society upon which civilization rests.

TILTON'S COMMUNE FRIENDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-When Theodore Tilton testified that he marched arm-in-arm with his friend John Swinton, in honor of the Commune, on Sunday, in the streets of New York, did he purposely withhold the name of another "companion in arms" that marched with them, or did it escape his bad memory unintentionally? Being an eye-witness of that "grand procession" your correspondent saw three men, of unequal sizes, marching pompously, arm-in-arm together, at the head of a motier crowd. No looker-on could help but smile at the sight they presented. The celebrated print representing "Three Friends in Council," asking each other:—

When shall we three meet again, In thunder, lightning or in rain? In thunder, lightling or in rain?

fails beneath that of Swinton, Tilton and Andrews marching together. Imagine, sir, that long-haired Tilron, the tallest of the three, in the middle: the spare-haired John Swinton, fully a loot shorter, disguised with a huge pair of green goggles, on the left, and another, nearly as short in size, with hair the color of unbleached musin, none other than the dialect humorist William S. Andrews, son of the notorious Stephen Fearl Andrews, on the right, and you will have a laint idea of the ludicrous picture of that the last they marched in honor of young Rossel's "sweet memory." As Tilton mentioned Swinton, and as he is under oath to tell the truth, why did he leave Andrews out?

AN EYE-WITNESS.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE BOULEVARD ROUTE COMMENDED. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

As a property holder and resident of the upper part of this city I, with many others, was much pleased with the letter of Lawson N. Fuller, published some time since in your valuable journal, on the subject of rapid transit, believing it to be the only salvation from confiscation of our prop-

erty in the northern portion of this island. Mr. Fuller says :-- "We want no more money spent for boulevards, parks or public drives until rapid transit is an accomplished fact," and in that remark the major portion of the owners of real estate fully agree, but do not understand that Mr. Fuller meant that the work on the roads and parks, on which assessments have been laid and collected, should not be accomplished. Mr. Fuller goes on and gives the total cost at rising \$31,000,000, and asks quite pertinently, "Isn't that enough at present?" Every taxpayer seems to think so when he sees his tax bills; but a week or so ago "S. E. C.." through your columns, attacks Mr. Fuller, and says he misrepresents when he says the works have cost the city so much, and tuen proceeds to show that the whole tax is laid upon the taxpayers, and says:—

then proceeds to show that the whole tax is laid upon the taxpayers, and says:—

Take, for example, the Houlevard—it illustrates all the others. It has cost \$6.09,000, the half was assessed \$6.09,000 phontal property owners and the other half \$6.00,000 phontal the houlevard contains the property of the street to 155th street, a distance of the property owners had street to 155th street, a distance of the open cach, or a total of \$6.144 lots these lots, before the Boulevard was projected, were assessed at an average tax valuation of \$40 each, or \$5.00,400, and produced a tax revenue to the city, at 2% per cent, or \$2.160. These same lots are now assessed at an average valuation of \$4.00 each or \$18.45.,000, and the owners pay taxes upon them, at 2% per cent, or \$0.000. Here is an increase of taxes or \$30.860, sufficient to pay not only the original tax revenue of \$92.100, but also the whole interest upon the city's share of the debt, and then a clean surplus of \$10.860 beades. All this remember, is paid by these property owners, and yet Mr. Furler and some newspaners tax about the heavy demands made out the hear less off for surply to hear less off for surply of the original tax revenue on the debt, and then a clean surplus of \$10.860 beades. All this remember, is ry for uptown improvements. W

agon the city treasury for untown improvements. We ought to hear less of the last what urges the owners of real estate to cry out for rapid transit and just what Air. Fuller means when he says, "We want no more money spent for boulevards, &c., until rapid transit is an accomplished fact." Just think of it. Before the Boulevard was projected lots were worth \$000. Now they are worth \$5,000. Who believes it? Are lots sauble to-day for a higner figure than before? Ask any property owner. He will laugh at the figures; but give us rapid transit and lots will be double the amount given above, and cottages and mansions will spring up all along the line as if oy magic. And the only drawback the writer can see to rapid transit is the route for the road and the capital requisite for building and equipping. No sec to rapid transit is the route for the roud and the capital requisite for building and equipping. No company can afford to purchase a route, networe can they build a roud as designed by Githert, even if the roadway should be granted, and give us cheap rapid transit, and rapid transit must be cheap to be at all beneficial to the resident of the city. Now, it appears to me the only plan is to donate a route to some company, with a charter, to rou the cars at a stipulated price, say ten cents to any distance.

to rin the cars at a stipulated price, say ten cents to any distance.

The plan of Mr. Fuller is certainly very feasible from Firty-inith street, and there is no other avenue so well adapted for the enterprise as the Boulevard, it being 150 feet wide and completely finished to 155th street and ready at once for the surface road, and by the time the superstructure is completed the connecting road, whichever is adopted, could be finished to Firty-inith street from below, and the whole road could be "an accomplished fact" within a vear, as I chain that if one inite can be built in six months, live or six miles can be built in six months, live or six miles can be outly in the same time by the addition of the necessary capital and labor, and as the road (free of cost of land) can be built for \$500,000 per mile the available capital will soon be fortheround. It may be said that the railroad will spoil the Boulevard for carriage driving, &c.; but such will not be the fact. There is no driving on the road, what lew exceptions, but trucks, grocers' and express wagons and such loads as cannot be driven through the Park, and it must ever remain the same business road of the west side. remain the same business road of the west side.
Mimost all private vehicles now pass through
cross streets to St. Nicholas avenue; thence direct
to and through the Park to the lower portion of

With rapid transit a fixed fact the Boulevard will soon be built upon, as also the cross streets, and much lewer parcels will be sold for arrearages of tax-s man have been for some years past. A few years ago a person could pay three percent on a valuation of \$600 per lot, even though he got little or no rent for his premises, but three percent on \$3,000 per lot, with assessments for grading, carting, &c. (often as high as \$1,000 per lot), and no accommodation for traveling out oy stage or horse cars, is but one remove from confiscation, as remarked above, for no person, compelled to earn a aveilnood or do business in the city can afford to spend two hours, morn and every going and returning from lacor, even though he should live rent free; consequently our Boulevard is outh in vain, so far as we of the northern end are concerned, unless some plan is adopted by which we can induce persons to reside among us. Give us rapid transit and that as specify are proposed. With rapid transit a fixed fact the Boulevard

among us. Give us rapid transit and the speedily as possible.

As to the railroad being objectionable to the appearance of the Boulevard, a little engineering skill and architectural art will repair it a very pleasing and attractive adjunct to the drive; it the track be inclosed and covered with various climbing vines we shall have a beautiful manging garden through the length of the Boulevard, which certainly will be a novelty and well worth a day's journey to see. Yours, John C. GRAFF, Washington lieights,

ERIE TAXATION IN JERSEY.

The exemption of the Eric Railway Company from taxation in Jersey City will be the subject of debate during the coming week in the Legislature. The committee, of which Mr. Sheeran is chairman, will hold a meeting this evening in the chairman, will hold a meeting this evening in the State House, at Trenton. According to the valuation of the EFIS Company the property assessable is \$4.500,000, on which \$40,000 were paid in taxes in 1572. No taxes have been paid since. For many years no taxes were paid by the company. A large tract of real estate outside the roadbed and depot is owned by them. THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Work of the Assembly in Attempting to Arrange a Constitution.

THE SENATE BILL.

MacMahon's Septennate Becoming Exceedingly Unpopular.

THE BONAPARTE GAIN.

The Catholic Democracy Looking to the Republic.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1875. The progress made by the National Assembly in arranging a constitution, which may possibly last six months, amounts to this :- On Friday last a first article was agreed to, which declares that the legislative power of France is divided between a Chamber of Representatives elected by universai suffrage, and a Senate, to consist of members elected and nominated in proportions to be defined by subsequent legislation. To this article M. Laboulaye had moved an amendment to the effect that "the government of the country is composed of a Senate, a Chamber of Deputies and a President of the Republic, chief of the executive power."

THE AMENDMENT REJECTED BY A PARTY VOTE. The amendment was rejected after an excited debate by 359 votes to 335. The minority was composed of the whole Left, with the exception of fourteen absentees. A characteristic French scene occurred at the moment of the division. M. Louis Bianc and four or five of his friends wish for a Republic without a President, and also deny the constituent nature of the present Assembly. Hence they were about to vote against the bulk of their party, when their friends made a rush at them and implored them to waive for once their personal crotchets and endeavor to promote the good cause they all had at heart.

M. Peyrat, who started in life by being fined and imprisoned for a political article, at length vielded and was led to the urn.

M. Marcon followed, then Edgar Quinet, one of the Deputies who rejused to vote the peace with

M. Madier de Montjau next sprang toward the urn, whereu; on Colonel Langlois, in a transport of joy, fell into his arms and kissed him. M. LOUIS BLANC.

Last of all M. Louis Blanc, gesticulating wildly, was almost dragged along, and persuaded, in this one instance, to act like a reasonable being. But the conservatives were still victorious by a majority of twenty-four. The Assembly had formally rejected the Republic. Next day it formally proclaimed it. STRATEGY OF THE POLITICAL LEADERS.

On the morning of Saturday Thiers, Dufaure and Casimir-Périer came to an understanding, and agreed to support the amendment of M. Wallon. to be discussed the same afternoon. That amendment auded to the first article of the constitution. already adopted, this clause:-"The President of the Republic is elected on a pinrality of suffrages by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in a national assembly. He is named for seven years, and is re-eligible."

M. Desjardins, Under Secretary of State for Education, objected to M. Wallon's proposal as reviving the question of the

DURATION OF THE MARSHAL'S POWERS, which the Assembly had long since settled and which was no \* beyond discussion.

M. Buffet, who imagines that he is placed by a thoughtful Providence in the position of Speaker to render assistance in debate to the conservatives, took an opportunity to indorse the views of M. Desjardins, and pronounced any amendment which called in question the authority conferred on the President by the Assembly to be unconstitutional-a beautiful phrase, when it is remembered that no constitution exists.

M. Designdin's motion was to insert before the Wallon clause the following words:-"At the expiration of the powers conferred on Marshal Mac Mahon by the law of the 20th of November, 1873. and if no step has been taken to revise the constitutional bills it shall be the duty of the Assembly

to nominate the President." After several speeches, including one by M. de Chesnelong, who distinguished himself fifteen Chambord a liberal, the House divided on M. Desjardin's counter-amendment. Its fate singularly illustrated the

UNPOPULARITY OF THE SEPTENNATE. only 132 members voting for it, against 542 who rejected it. Majority against the government, 410. THE DIVISION ON THE AMENDMENT.

Now came the tug of war-the division on main amendment of M. Wallon. The whole of the Left who were present supported it, as did seventeen deputies of the Left Centre. These just sufficed to turn the scale in layor of the Republic. which was found to have been adopted by impli cation when the result was made known.

The yeas were 353, the nays 352: MAJORITY FOR THE REPUBLIC ONE

M. Thiers was disappointed at the victory, which he had hoped would have been more com piete. He had counted on a majority of fourteen The vote, it may be necessary to explain, is of hardly any significance whatever, the Assembly having ceased to reflect the real opinion of the nation. For example, it contains but thirty-lour Bonapartists out of a chamber of 750, though nothing can be more certain than that if the As sembly represented the true preponderance of parties in France it would be about equally divided between the adherents of the Republi and the advocates of a third empire. Nevertheless the 30th of January will henceforth be marked with a white stone in the French republican calendar and will be considered as "the day which inaugurated a new enoch," &c. Frenchmen read no history but their own, and very little of that, or they would know that the 30th of January did long since, to wit, in a certain year 1649, mark the commencement of a very grim and earnest Republic, with a soldier-President, of whom MacMahon is a burlesque.

M. WALLON,
the hero of the hour, is a peaceable Professor at the Sorbonne and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He is also one of those rare European individualities who are at once stanch Catholics and republicans. The type will become more common as the Church of Rome begins to find the bitterest foes of its liberty in Czar and Kaiser, in royalty and aristocracy.

THE SITUATION remains unchanged by the event of Saturday, Marshal MacManon's ministers philosophically regarding a minority of four or four hundred equal resignation. As for the President, he means to keep them in office till the constitutional laws are settled and he can choose a Cabinet which will have no need to deal with "burning" topics of any sort. In fact, he uses MM. de Cissey & Co. as a man may use

AN OLD OVERCOAT

toward the end of winter. He will throw it by when the fine weather comes; meanwhile it can bear the brunt of the muddy-weather and save his underclothing. The Marshal's summer sur will probably consist of the Duke de Brogue and a select circle of generally disliked persons. But, as I have already hinted, the shadow of an imperial sword may aiready be seen, and any day it may be thrown with a loud clash into the balance of political power.

THE ASSEMBLY UNCERTAIN IN TONE. I should add that the Assembly, which decided against a Republic on the 29th and in favor of it on the 30th, will in all probability stuittly itself once more in a lew days and undo the work of its own

THE ORLEANS PRINCES—CHANCES OF A RESTORATION Should the French people ever summon the House of Orleans once more to the throne they need trouble themselves little about the contingency of a lanure of the royal line, for there is something touching in the regularity with which princes and princesses of that jamily come into a wicked and republican world. The tesse de Paris' last baby will be styled Prince Charles of Orleans, and by the time he has attained to years of discretion the Third Empire will probably be drawing to its close, and the fusion will perhaps have been accompnished by the operation not of reason but of the laws of natural history on the Comte de Chambord.

BETS ON AN IMPERIALIST RESTORATION within the year and even within the next three months are freely offered, and it is pretty certain that Prince Louis Napoleon's accession to the throne is only a question of time, as in like manner is his ultimate expulsion from it and the final establishment of a republic, the only form of gov-ernment which can satisfy the intelligence of modern times.

The bill for the creation of a Senate has been read a second time by 512 votes to 188, the minority being made up of the extreme Right and the extreme Lett. M. de la Roche oucauld-Bisaccia is not very wise; but one would have thought that even he might have had the sense to guess that he was not exactly furthering the cause of order by joining the red radical, M. Barodet, in vexing

THE TUG OF WAR will only begin when the bill gets into committee. M. Dulaure and his friends, who, in this matter, may be considered to represent the whole of the Left and a section of the moderate Right, are determined to oppose with all their might any clause which shall vest in the President the right of naming the members of the new Senate, or which shall confer on the President the power of dissolving the Assembly with the assent of the Senate. MACMAHON'S PERSONALITY.

Meanwhile MacMahon adheres, or affects to adhere, to his resolution, which is, in case he should be unable to command a majority in the Chamber, to form a Cabinet out of permanent officials and old soldlers who have no seats in the Assembly and will not attempt to obtain them. Neither will they present themselves at Versailles to answer interpellations; in other words, if the army support him the Marshal will execute A PEACEFUL COUP D'ETAT

by establishing a personal government, which will take no notice whatever of the action of the Legislature. But, as I have before pointed out the assembly might refuse to vote the supplies and a crisis would supervene which would probably terminate in a pronunciamtento, not for Mac Mahon, but for Napoleon IV. On the other hand, should the Marshal obtain, in spite of the opposi tion of M. Dufaure and his following, the right of dissolution, he will be able to exercise it but once, and the new Chamber will either republican or Bonapartist-in no case will it be MacMahonist-so that it is hard to see how this power will benefit the President. He still hopes, however, to form a Cabinet out of the moderate Right and the Centres which shall command a majority of about eleven. Unfortunately nopody else shares this hope, and it is obvious that half a dozen successive defeats at the polis, which will inevitably be sustained by the govern ment in as many months, would change the majerity into a minority of one. A good

SPECIMEN OF INTERPELLATION and its value was jurnished by the debate in the Assembly yesterday. The Municipal Council of Marsellies has been recently suspended by a governmental decree, on the pretext that it had exceeded its powers-in reality because it was republican and gave a conservative Mayor trougle. The question had asisen whether this gentleman should be permitted to spend the greater portion of a loan of \$3,200,000 according to his own fancy. The Conneil thought not, thus clearly proving themselves guilty of sedition and of inciting their feilow-citizens to hatred and contempt of authority. Annihilated by a proclamation, they appealed to the Deputies of the city in the Assembly to bring the case before the notice of the House. Here was a fine opportunity for

ANOTHER STORMY SCENE, and it was not lost. The Municipal Council of Marseilles and its wrongs were soon forgotten. M Brisson "protested against insults to universal suffrage;" whereupon the Speaker called him to

M. Rouvie (of the Left) declared that "he only wanted to do what was just"-words which were received with shouts of laughter by the Right, the point of the joke, it may be necessary to indi-cate to American readers, being the absurdity of a republican pretending to speak with good faith. M. Lockroy, as his contribution to the debate,

said that the journals had lately published a letter from the Minister of the Interior to THE COUNTESS DE GASPARIN.

In that missive the Minister stated that he could not allow a certain work written by that lady's deceased husband, and inspiring, as it did, ele vated ideas, to come in contact with the books authorized by the Committee of Hawking (du colnortage). That theory the Minister had applied to municipal councils; for whenever he found a good one he suppressed it, that it might not be in contact with the administration. This allustor also requires explanation, its wit apparently consisting in likening the Ministry to obscene bub

The late Comte de Gasparin was a Protestant. and had written a book on the confessional. Now Protestant treatises on the confessional are seldom replete with that spirit of "sweet reasonableness" which Matthew Arnold considers the mark of true philosophy. When, therefore, the Count's widow applied to the Minister of the Interior for permission to have this pamphlet sold at the railway stations and hawked about all over

France, THE MINISTER GROANED

in spirit, for General de Chapaud-Latour is a Protestant himself and a Frenchman into the bargain, in which double capacity it was painful to him to refuse a simple request to a lady and a coreligionist. Yet to grant her petition was quite out of the question, for such a concession would have been followed by exactly ninety protests from the ninety bishops of France and a remonstance from the Marshal President on the imprudence of arousing the hostility of the clergy. The old General (he was seventy-one last Monday) extricated himself out of the difficulty with considerable address. He wrote to Mmc. de Gasparin

HER HUSBAND'S BOOK WAS TOO GOOD. too lofty in sentiment, to be hawked about like a -catchpenny tract or to lie on the shelves of rallway bookstalls in company with novels of doubtful propriety. He really could not think of suffering such an indignity being offered to so fine a composition. Its proper place was in the grave libraries of students.

VICTOR HUGO has just lost his brother-in-law, M. Paul Foucher. a well known French dramatist and writer of serials. He was buried yesterday, and it is characteristic of a certain spirit of dignity and professional pride on the part of the French press that than a few hundred persons attending his funeral. The fact is indeed strange in France, where so much honor is usually paid by the people to letters. It is more than half a century, I may observe, since Victor Hugo was rejused the nand of Mile. Foucher as being too poor. But in 1822 th publication of his "Odes and Ballads" made the parents of the young lady proud to receive the poet into their family. Yesterday he was the chief mourner at her brother's funeral. For the rest s am good to say that he looks hale and hearty, and all his old conversational power is in its fall

A CARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

vigor.

My attention has been directed to an advertise ment in to-day's Herald announcing my name is connection with an opera ball to take place at the Academy of Music. You will confer a great favor by starting that the publication is unanthorized by me and that I have hothing whatever to do with that concern.

MAX MARETZEP